CENSUS OF THE CHURCHES.

NEARLY 150 SEPARATE ORGANISA. HONS IN THE COUNTRY.

The Methodists Lend in the Number of Churches and Value of Church Property, the Catholics in the Number of Communi-eants-Statistics of Colored Churches.

WARHINGTON, Au. 4. - Superintendent Robert P. Porter, in ... address prepared for delivery at Asbury Park to-day, makes public the preliminary figures of the church statistics of the eleventh census, which are both curious and interesting. There are shown to be in the United States nearly 150 separate and distinct church organizations, holding to widely different creeds, varying greatly in practice, and representing all possible varia-tions of church polity. There are a doron different branches of the Presbyterian family. There are some denominations that will answer only to the simplest, most indefinite title-for example, the Brethren. There are various churches that claim to be simply Brethren. Four of these are branches of what are popularly called "Tlymouth Brethren," but they do not own the title "Plymouth;" nor is there any designation which they have adopted by which these four bodies of Ply-mouth Brethren may be distinguished from other Brethren. There are two Reformed Churches, known as the "Reformed Church in America," and the "Reformed Church in the United States."

Some of the denominations were never numbered before, and it required the utmost powers of persuasion to induce them to submit to the process. Seets have been found and enumerated who claim less than 100 communicents. There are seven sects which altogether number only about 4,000 members, and yet own church edifices worth \$70,000; Shakers, Amananites, Mennonites, Harmony, Separatists, New Icarians, and Altruists. All societies observing the communal life, whether founded on a religious or secular basis, are embraced in the returns. Two of these societies are not religious, the fearing and the Altruist, but are organized to apply a social principle.

principle.
After the soven great denominations—Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Baptist, and Episcopal—have been accounted for, the other 134 religious associations represent less than 15 per cent, of the church edifices and less than 11 per cent, of the aggregate value of church property.

All per cent. of the aggregate value of church property.

Some of the subdivisions of the Baptist Churches are peculiar. The uninitiated person finds it difficult to define the difference between the Soventh Day and the Six Principal Baptists, between the Mudhead Baptists and the River Brothen, between the Primitive and the Free Will, between the Original Free Will and the Old Two Seed in Spirit, between the General and the General Free Will. Besides these there are also the Regular South, the Regular North, and the Regular Colored Baptists.

The Society of Friends is divided into the Orthodox and Hicksite, the Wilburite and Primitive branches. There are seventeen or eighteen different branches of the Lutheran Churches in this country. The following table shows the number of churches in the United States to-day as compared with forty years

ago:	
Denominations, 1850.	1890.
Congregational	4,734
Lutheran 1,221	6,559
Methodist13.338	44,144
Presbyterian 4,856	12,403
Roman Catholic 1,227	8,700
Baptist 0,360	89,412
Rpircopal 1.461	5,605
Ali other 5.007	20,471
Totals	143,250

The value of church property for the same

period is as follows:	
Descriptions 1850.	1890.
Congregational	\$43,885,43
Lutueran 2.85 4.286	34,218,28
Methodist14,426,148	180,018,07
Presbyterian	94,876,28
Roman Catholic P. 74.758	118,381 61
Baptist. 11.001.127 Episcopal. 11.384.210	68,028,52
Eniscopal	73.686.20
All others15,600,558	68,777,08
Totals 987 446 371	\$631,221.80

In point of number the Methodists stood first in 1850, and still retain the lead. Nearly one-third of all the church edifices belong to the Methodist Church, while the Baptists can lay claim to more than one-quarter. Belatively speaking, the Episcopal Church rotains about the same position to the other denominations as it did in 1850. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic Church has advanced considerably, from a trifle over 3 per cent, of the total number to over 5 per cent. In point of value, however, the Catholic Church has made still greater strides, from an ownership of 10% per cent, of the control of all the church property to an ownership of 184, per cent. In this respect the Catholic Church now ranks second in importance, being exceeded only by the Methodist Church, which returns a trifle over 20% per cent, of the total value. In 1850 the value of church property of four denominations—Methodist, Presbyterian. Baptist, and Episcopal—outranked the Catholic Church in this respect.

According to the returns of the Eleventh Census, the number of communicants in five principal religious denominations for which the statistics have been completed are:

Lenominations.**

**Long Tenant Statistics have been completed are:

**Long Tenant Statistics have been completed are:

**Long Tenant Statistics have been completed are:

**Long Tenant Statistics have been completed In point of number the Methodists stood first

..13,496,522 The communicants of the Baptist and Episcopai, with those of other denominations, will bring the aggregate up to about 20,000,000.
The statistics of the colored denominations likewise show great progress. Their denominations

The statistics of the colored denominations likewise show great progress. Their denominations are divided into Regular Baptist, Primitive Baptist, African Methodist Episcopal, African Linion Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Colored Methodist Episcopal Zion, Colored Methodist Episcopal Evangelical Missionary Church, Cumberland Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ, Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Methodist Episcopal Methodist Episcopal Methodists and Congregationalists. They have a total membership of 2,370,100, and own church property valued at \$13,403,000.

NO DANGER OF AN EPIDEMIC.

Every Precaution Takes Against Tellow

Fever, Small-pox, and Cholera. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service said to-night that the reported arrival of an infected yellow fever vessel off the coast of Tampa. Fla., was correct, but every precaution had been taken to prevent communication with the shore, and no danger of an epidemic was anticipated from this source. In regard to two other dreaded plagues-small-pox and cholera

dreaded plagues—small-pox and cholora—Dr. Wyman said that there had been a sort of pan-epidemic of small-pox throughout the United States, slightly more than usual, brought over, he believed, in the baggage of Immigrants. There was small-pox in New York and on the southern border of Canada, but not enough to cause apprehension of a general epidemic.

There had been one true epidemic of small-pox at a place called Harri Neck, Ga., where the health authorities had been compelled to burn many cabins in which the patients were living, and to remove them to barracks and sospitals hulit for that purpose. In this way they wiped out the epidemic in short order.

In regard to the possible im, ortation of Asiatic cholera into the United States, Dr. Wyman said the utmost vigilance was being exercised. Congross, in the Sundry Civil bill, had appropriated \$160,600 for the express purpose of meeting this danger, and the Marine Hospitial service had an unexpected balance of \$97,000, which also was applicable in case of necessity. The bureau was in first-class working condition, and in readiness for any epidemic that might appear at the short-est notice.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

A Question as to the Eitgibility of the Monetary Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.-A nice question raised as to the constitutionality of appointment by President Harrison of Senators Allison of Iowa, Jones of Nevada, and Congressman McCreary of Kentucky as Commissioners to the proposed International Monetary Conference. The point involves a construction of the Sixth section of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elsoled be appointed to any civil collection with the shall have been created or the United States, which shall have been increased during seen time, and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. enators Allison of Iowa, Jones of

In support of the position that the appointments of the gentlemen named are in vioustion of this article of the Constitution, reference is made to the fact that Samuel J. Kirkwood. Mr. Allison's former colleague, was held to be ineligible for the office of Tariff Commissioner, to which he was appointed by President Arthur, because that office had been greated by an act of Congress passed during the term of which he was elected beautor from lown, aithough previous to the passage of the act he had resigned his seat in the Senato and had become Secretary of the Interior under Garfield. The acquiracy of this ruling in Air, Kirkwood's case had been questioned, and it is contended that even if it should be held as

good constitutional law there is a marked difference between a civil office distinctly created within the borders of the United States with a stated salary, and a mere authorization contained in an appropriation bill for the President to designate five persons without fixed salaries or confirmation by the Senate to represent the United States in a foreign conference. All the leading law officers of the Department of Justice are at present absent from the city. The question will probably be brought to their attention on their return.

E. T. Platt, who is the agent of the United States Express Company at the Treasury Department in charge of the shipment of Gov

States Express Company at the Treasury Department in charge of the shipment of Government money, was a purser on one of the Pacille Steamors a few years ago. He had some experience then in the handling of silver. In conversation about the big gold shipment to-day, he recalled an occasion when he handled a million dollars shipped from San Francisco to Hong Kong.

"Exchange is always against us," said Mr. Platt, "because we import large quantities of teas and silks and export next to nothing. The shipment of silver, therefore, is a regular business in the Pacific trade. What becomes of it all? I think the people of China use a great deal in making and decorating their idols. Probably a large proportion of the trade dollars which we coined especially for this trade and shipped abroad was absorbed in this way. The Pacific steamers have steel tanks built for the storage of coin and builton. Just before I went into the service one of these tanks was robbed. The Chinamon in the crew had crawled along through the narrow space between the decks and had sawed the locks. I suppose they got \$1,000 or so. They could not have carried more. The tank was about 12 feet by 8, and 4 feet deen. The silver was stored in boxes holding \$2,000 each. I used to go down to the tank every day and have the top off to see if the boxes had been tampered with. When we had the million-dollar shipment to handle, we could not get more than \$725,000 into the tank, so we had to put the remainder in one of the state-rooms. The night before we got into port I slept on that silver with a loaded revolver handy. We were not afraid that any quantity of it would be taken off the ship ment. That was the regular rate—one por cent. And insurance against loss by wreek probably cost the shipper one per cent. more. It pays to ship it, though, I have known the time when I could buy \$20 gold for \$18 sliver in China."

Mr. Platt superintends the shipment of sliver not perfectly and currency from the Treasury here. The registered bonds and registered bonds. There

ROATSWAIN RIGGIN BURIED. An Imposing Demonstration at the Funeral

of the Dead Sailor. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.-Boatswain's Mate Charles W. Riggin, formerly of the Baltimore and killed in Valparaiso, was buried in Woodland Cemetery to-day. The civic and military demonstration in connection with the funeral was one of the most imposing seen in this city for some time, 5,000 men being in line. At 2 o'clock the body was taken from Independence Hall, where it lay in state yesterday afternoon, and under the chief marshalship of R. M. J. Reed the procession formed in this order: Detail of reserves under command of Capt.

Malin. Chief Marshal and staff; band, military escort National Guard of Pennsyvania. National Guard of New Jersey and Hartranft Light Battery, Grand Army of the Republic division. Marshai G. L. Warren and staff; division of Sons of Veterans, Marshal H. L. Bertu and staff; division of Patriotic Order Sons of America, Marshal C. G. Middleton and staff; Junior Order United American Mechanics. Marshal Joseph M. Leipsett and staff: division of Fraternal organizations, Marshal George S. Kyle and staff: Naval Veterans, on foot, Marshal L. K. Archer; Naval Post, 400, G. A. R.,

Kyle and staff: Naval Veterans, on foot, Marshal L K. Archer; Naval Post, 400, G. A. R., Commander H. R. Devitt; Admiral John A. Dabligren Garrison. Lieut. Thomas F. Kellv. and Farragut Association Naval Veterans. Commander James E. Boyle; United States Marine Guard, hearse and guard of henor, United States sailors and ex-sailors and former shipmates of Riggin, all under the command of United States naval officers; carriages containing clergymen, guests, Naval Veteran Legion, members of joint committee, and civic societies; carriage-scontaining floral offerings. The streets were lined with spectators five deep. The route was up Chestnut street to Broad, Broad to Market, Market to Thirtyninth, and thence to the cemetery. The large cemetery was crowded. Upon arriving there the right of the line was halted on the main avenue, directly opposite the Riggin plot, where ranks were opened and the hearse, with the guard from the United States Navy Yard, passed through, the usual honors being paid. The lody was met at the grave by Riggin's relatives and friends.

The services opened with prayer by the Rev. Samuel H. Boyer, an Episcopal clergyman, at whose church Riggin was an attendant. Capt. W. W. Kerr then delivered an oration and read the sworn testimony of eyewitnesses of the Valparaiso affair. The choir of Centennial Baptist Church, under the direction of Prof. Geo. Lucens, same "My Country, Tisef Thee, the assemblage joining in the chorus. The Rev. Dr. Duncan MacGregor spoke on behalf of the Naval Veterans' Association, in which he commended Mayer Stuart for allowing the body to repose in Independence Hall and a local newspaper for its enterprise in bringing the remains from Valparaiso. Afterward Dr. MacGregor delivered the burial sermon. A last salute was then fired by a party of marines from the Lengue Island Navy Yard.

It was nearly 7 o'clock when the services were concluded. The grave was lined with evergreens, and at the head was a floral offering representing a broken column, with the inscription, "Only a Bo

ADVERTISED FOR OTTO.

When the Father Comes Here He Learns His Son Has Returned to Richmond.

OTTO TINKS,N.-Your father is at your uncle's, or bear st., Brooklyn; he wants to see your you are killing your mother; come quick. W. T.

This advertisement was published vesterday. Otto is the 16-year-old son of a well-todo grocer la Richmond. He disappeared on last Monday with two other boys of his own age. His father suspected that he had come to New York, because the boy frequently said to New York, because the boy frequently said that he wanted to see this city and the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Tinken heard on Thursday that Otto had written to a friend in Richmond saving that he had seen the Brooklyn Bridge and was ready to settle down and work in New York. Mr. Tinken at once came to New York and advertised for his boy. Yesterday afternoon he received a telegram from Richmond saying that Otto had returned.

Planning Revenge on the Bunch Gang.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14.-The murder of Henry Sherling by the Bunch gang of train robbers in Washington parish, Louisiana, promises to cause more bloodshed. Detective Jackson, the head of the detective service of the Southern Express Company, and the man under whom Sherling was working when he was killed, announces his intention to revenge. He will try to capture the whole gang of train robbers. Jackson lives at Aberdeen, and is the chief detective of the express company for their service, his duty being to afford the railroads protection to prevent train robberies and to ferret them out when they occur. He long since found that Bunch, Hobgood, Duncan, and the other train robbers were in Washington parish, and has been arranging for their capture for some time. It has been evident that if left undisturbed the robbers would soon seek a convenient opportunity to swoop down on one of the railroads, the Illinois Central, New Orleans and Northeastern, or Louisville and Nashville, and make another haul. venge. He will try to capture the whole gang

The Sun's Guide to New York.

Replies to questions asked every day by the guests and citizens of the American metropolis. Suggestions to sightseers and practical information for practical people. The Sun will publish, in time for use at the Columbus Celebration next October, a compl te. unique, and practical guide book to this city. It will tell visitors what the sights are, how to reach them, where to lodge and board while here and the cost, where to do wholesale or retail shopping, how to amuse themselves, and get rest when weary of sightseeing. It will be altractively printed, pleasant to read, and the subject matter will be divided and arranged in a way to insure the best results. The retail price will be \$5 cents per copy. The Sun's Guide will also offer unequalled and exceptional opportunities to advertisers. Those who wish further information on this subject should address The Guide Book De-

PROSPERITY IN FALL RIVER.

The Best Paying Season in Cotton Manu facturing Ever Known There, FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 14.—Published returns from the mills here for the past quarter show that they are now having the most prosperous season ever known in cotton manufac-turing in Fall River. Thirty-one corporations, representing forty-sixty mills, have paid dividends of \$356.880 on a capital of \$18,123,000 The total dividends paid for the correspond ng quarter of last year amounted to \$233,250

In addition the mills have added as much more to their surplus or reserve funds, and more to their surplus or reserve funds, and most of the mills have unburdened themselves of debts and interest accounts, and have made extensive alterations and additions. The demand for goods has not only absorbed the accumulated surplus of some months ago, but it is at present beyond the ability of the mills to take care of it. Contracts are now made that will extend into October, 1893. The average mill, which usually pays per cent. quarterly, is now yielding 7% per cent. upon the selling price of its shares.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises.... 5 10 | Sun sets.... 5 58 | Moon rises 11 04
HIGH WAYES—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 53 | Gov. Island. 1 13 | Hell Gate. 3 03

Arrived-SUNDAY, Aug. 14 Arrived—Senoar, Aug 14
Alaska, Murray, Idverpool,
Anrania, Waiker, Liverpool,
Francis, Harris, Glasgow,
Grants, Harris, Glasgow,
Grants, Douglass, Hull.
Grants, Veege, Amsterdam,
Chalfornia, Lumadane, Mediterranean ports,
Canniet, Ellis, Rio Janeiro,
Penniand, Buschmann, Antwerp,
Atherokee, Chichester, Charleston,
Guyandotte, Waiker, Norfolk,
Wyanoke, Boar, Norfolk,
Nacoochee, Fmith, Savannah,
Holstein, Voge, Havana,
El Sol, Quick, New Orleans, (For later arrivals see Pirat Page.) ARBITED OF Sa Frienland, from New York, at Antwerp. SUTGOING STRANSHIPS. Maile Class.

..... D:00 A. M. INCOMING STRANSHIPL

Sail Temorrow

	Phindelphia Laguayra Aug 10 Westernland Antwerp Aug 0 State of Nebraska Glasgow Aug 5	
١	Finance St. Thomas Aug. 10 Luc Wednesday, Aug. 17.	
	MajestleLiverpoolAug. 10 Due Thursday, Any, 18.	
	Trave Bremen Aug 9 Heala Christiansand Aug 5 Baratoga Havana Aug 14 Buffalu London Aug 4	
1	Due Friday, Aug. 19.	
	City of Chester Livermont Aug. 11	
	Dur Saturday, Aug. 20.	
	Etruria Liverpoot Aug. 13 La Bretawne 1976 Aug. 13 Fuerst Hismarck Inamburg Aug. 12 Manhanet Swansea Aug. 12 Manhanet Swansea Aug. 17	

DIED.

BANGS,-At Spring Lake, N. J., on Aug. 14, 1892, Whitney, youngest son of Helen W. and Francis S. Bange.

CHAPPELL,-On Saturday, Aug. 18, John Chappell, in the Slat year of his age.

Belatives and friends of the family, also those of his daughter. Mrs. Charles E. Brady, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 435 East light at, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Oak hill Comstery,

REED -On Saturday, Aug. 13, Mrs. Sarah Johnston Creed, in her 54th year. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 105 North bith st., Brooklyn; thence to St. Vincent de Paur's Church, on Tuesday, Aug. 16. Relatives and

DENNISTON, -On Aug. 14, Alice E. Denniston, wife of John 11, Denniston.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 42

at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Greenwood.

HILLYER, At Hackensack, N. J., Saturday, Ang.

13, 1892, Sarah J. Hull, widow of William H. Hillyer, in the 78th year of her age.
Funeral service at her late residence, Union and
Clay sts., Tuesday evening, 16th inst., at 7.30
o'clock, Train, N. J. and N. Y. R. R., leaves foot Chamber at for Central av. station, Hackensack. at 6:35 o'clock, returning leave 8:20 o'clock, Car-

riages in waiting. formerly of Weston, Conn., in the 57th year of his Notice of funeral hereafter.

JONES,-At Poughkeepsie, Aug. 11, 1892, Samuel Jones, son of the late Chancellor Samuel Jones, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, 47 Cannon at Poughkeensie, on Monday, 15th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot

10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. LOTT.-On Aug. 12, 1802, at Newark, N. J., Frank Lott, aged 67 years 6 months and 4 days. Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 50 Montgomery at., on Monday afternoon, Aug. 15. at 5 o'clock. Interment at Wood-

land Cemetery. SCCOY,—On Aug. 12, 1892, at Jersey City. N. J., Mary McCoy, aged 58 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 50 Laid-law av., on Thesday foreneon, Aug. 16, at Bo'clock, and from St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at 9:30 o'clock, where a solemn high mass of requien

will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment at Budson C. C. Cemetery,
MURI'H Y.—Amatasia, beloved wife of Morgan Murphy, died at her late residence, 65 5th at, Long Island City, at the age of 55; born in Ireland, county Wexford.

Funeral to take place Tuesday at 2 P. M. PNEIL.-At Newark, N. J., Aug. 11, 1891, Philip Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 63 Monroe st., on Monday, Aug. 15, at So'clock A. M., and from St. James's R. C. Chur where a high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment at Cemetery of

the Haly Sepulchre. TOHEABACHER, On Aug. 12, 1892, at Hobeken, N. J., William A. Hohrabacher, agod 12 years 4 months and 11 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the

residence of his parents, 65 Hudson at., on Monday afternoon, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock. BTEINHAUSER,—At his residence, 176 Congress st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 14, 1892, Henry Steinhauser, in the 52d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter. FEIM BLE,-On Saturday, Aug. 18, 1892, Mrs. Ann Trimble, aged 72 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 16, 2 P. M., from residence, 339

East 13th at FROWBRIDGE, Suddenly, Friday afternoon, Aug. 12, at New Haven, Prof. W. P. Trowbridge of Columbia College.

Funeral at Trinity Church, New Haven, on Monday.

Sperial Motices. BHOWN'S CAUPHORATED SAPONA. CROUS DENTIFRIDE is the best tooth powder in the world for preserving the tests. "REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS." Twenty-five centers bottle.

Mew Publications,

production and the control of the co SEPTEMBER NUMBER Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly OUT TO-DAY,

Presents a surpassing list of literary and ar tistic contributions, as follows: "An American Gentleman's Estate" r. W. Seward Webb's Stock Farms a elburne, Vt.) By Gronge J. Manson, "A Bird's-eye View of Latin-Ameri "A Cruise in the Eric Basin." By Don C. SEITZ.

"An Island of Amazons" (Capri). By
Mansaner B. WRIGHT.

Over 100 Engravings—Colored Frontispiece,
25 cents a copy. Yearly subscription, \$3.

For sale by all newsdealers, or sent post-

paid on receipt of price. Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York BURTON'S "Anatomy Melancholy." Ovid's "Meta morphosis," "Art of Love," Staunton's "Chess," "Januar's Lotters," PRATE, 185 6th av. THE WARFARE OF HUMAN INDUSTRY.

To a benevolent mind there is something xceedingly painful in the frequent conflicts between employers and employed which disfigure the chronicles of our daily history, and which often, like that which is now going on at Homestead, are made especially repulsive by the violence and bloodshed with which they are accompanied. Strikes and lockouts involve, at best, much loss of wages on one side and of profits on the other, not to mention the inconvenience to which they put numbers of people who have no direct interest in the disputes which occasion them. When, in addition, they lead to the destruction of life and property, as the railroad strike at Pitts-burgh in 1877 did on an enormous scale, and as the present strike at Homestead would undoubtedly have done but for the presence of the military. It is difficult not to view them as blots upon our civilization which might and ought to be removed, and which will be removed eventually by the discovery and application to them of proper remedies. Thus far, it is conceded the search for such remedies has been fruitless. Arbitration, which has been urgently recommended in the case of the Homestead strike, presupposes a willingness on both sides to come to an amicable settlement, which, of itself, renders arbitration only a form of mutual agreement. Compulsory arbitration is a contradiction in terms, since if it be made against the consent of either one of the parties, it is not arbitration at all, but a more suit at law. Profit sharing is only a one sided partnership, in which the little partners pocket their profits when there are any, but cannot contribute to losses when losses occur. Consequently it succeeds only so long as the business to which it is applied is prosperous, and breaks down in seasons of adversity. A perfection and eximpending, and which will make of the entire body of workers for wages a disciplined army, will prevent petty scattering conflicts. and will to that extent be an improvement upon the present state of things, but it will be accompanied by a corresponding complete organization of employers, and render a colision between the two, whenever one happens, far more mischievous than those which happen now. Any solution of the problem which proposes either to give to employers the unchecked control of the employed, or, on the other hand, to put the united body of the employed into the position of dictators of wages and conditions of labor, is manifestly unreasonable and impossible.

The root of the whole trouble, it is obvious, lies in the natural disposition of the employed to get as much for their services as they can. and the corresponding desire of employers to pay as little for them as possible. This trait of human character has been the subject of observation and comment from the earliest ages of the world, and the proverb. "There is no friendship in trade." is as old as trade itself. The best of men, it is said, cannot resist the temptation to cheat and tell lies when he has a horse to dispose of, and dealings on the Stock Exchange have. I am credibly informed. a similar perverting influence. The civil law, even, does not attempt to prohibit more than downright fraud in trading, and it lays down the maxim, that the buyer in making his bargain must look out for himself. The workingman, therefore, when he undertakes to sell his skill and strength, encounters in the buyer of it a natural enemy, and there is no way that I can see of neutralizing the antagonism between the two.

Some enthusiasts indulge in the illusion that the existing conflict of industrial interests can be obviated by organizing society into one great manufacturing corporation, as it were, in which all workers shall be stockholders. and, therefore, their own employers. This scheme, under the name of State Socialism, is popular in Germany and in France, but has as yet only a few friends in Great Britain and fewer still in this country. The principle that underlies it is similar to that which is involved in profit sharing, and like it is incapable, at present, so far as I can see, of successful application. As a man cannot serve two masters, South Washington square Tuesday, the 16th inst., so can be not be master and servant at the same time, but must be distinctly either the one or the other. Socialistic organization on a small scale has frequently been tried, and has, thus far, as often failed. This augurs ill for its success when applied to the business

of an entire nation. There remains still the hope that under the genial influence of religion and civilization human nature may be so far modified and im-JARVIN,-At New York, Gen. Andrew S. Jarvin, proved that not only will wars cease between nations, but that the warfare between employers and employed will be supplanted by a just regard for mutual rights which will make the bargaining of the two a peaceful matter, and erase strikes and lockouts from the entegory of possibilities. What the future may have in store for us no one can with certainty predict. but down to the present time, as we see, the golden age of universal peace and brotherhood has not only not arrived, but there are no signs of its immediate coming. We must, therefore, take men as they are and deal with them accordingly.

After all, there is reason for doubting whother, in the first place, it is possible ever completely to eradicate from among us this propensity to do the best we can for ourselves when we are making a bargain, and, next. supposing it were possible, whether it would be on all accounts desirable. The very life of man consists, as the philosopher Schopenhauer has demonstrated, in his desire for things which he does not possess, and the effort by the various individuals of the race to gratify this desire gives rise to a conflict which. in recent times, has received the name of the struggle for existence, and in which, necessarily, the stronger and best equipped survive, while the weaker and less fitted perish The process is cruel and painful, but it has produced all the improvement which we see in the world, and if it ceased we should obtain peace at the expense of progress, and of the substitution of stagnation for activity. If. for example, wages and conditions of labor were regulated by some omnipotent authority. against which robellion was impossible, workmen would have no incentive to strive for the bettering of their condition. If in like manner the profits of industrial enterprises were arbitrarily limited, employers would not vie with one another in increasing their products and cheapening their cost. Already the complaint is made that the trades unions, by destroying competition among workmen, have destroyed their ambition and deteriorated their skill, while the great combinations going on among manufacturers are increasing the cost of their goods to the public and lowering their standard of excellence. What the resuit would be if all rivalry were extirpated it is easy to imagine. The reply to this objection is, of course, that

in the better era toward which the world is slowly tending the purer and lottler desire of promoting the wellbeing of one's fellow men or of collective society will have taken the place of the purely selfish impulses which now actuate the mass of men, and will furnish them with motives for exertion and enterprise which will be quite as efficacious. This is easy to say but hard to prove. Unquestionably, the annals of the race furnish numerous instances in which men have labored long and earnestly for the benefit of their fellow men without receiving and apparently without expecting any greater reward than the success their efforts. Nor can it be denied that by those who are capable of such disinterested efforts a keener pleasure is enjoyed in witnessing and feeling the result of their labors than would be derived from ministering to personal enjoyment in the first instance. These exceptions, however, are possible only as exceptions. If unselfishness, or, as the modern phrase is, altruism, were as prevalent as is the disposition to look out for one's own interest exclusively, no opportunity would be afforded for its exercise. Every one would refuse to be benefited at another's expense, and thus a stagnation of effort would ensue which would paralyze all progress.

But that is leading me away from the firm

ground of fact to the cloudland of speculation. As I have already said, we cannot tell what the future has in store for us, and we must take human nature as we find it. If the prevalent greed for personal gain produces warfare in industry it also stimulates enter-prise. Columbus did not discover America as a work of pure benevolence. He was looking for a short route to India and for a share in the immense treasures which that country was believed to contain. Our Pacific railroads were not built out of patriotism, but for the profits that their builders hoped to get, and did get, out of them. The same may be said of all our railroads, telegraph lines and transatiantic cables, telephones, and the numerous other contrivances which make modern life so luxurious. They are the resuit of efforts incited by the desire for personal gain, and but for that desire would never have existed. If, now, this same desire incidentally leads to unpleasant collisions and to disagreeable occurrences, we should accept them as we do the other ills of life-palliste them as far as we can, and as far as we cannot do that, bear them with resignation. As regards the strikes and lockouts which I began with mentioning, we can and should repress them within the bounds of respect for life and property, but we should not lament over them as unmitigated calamities, nor should we seek to prevent them by measures which would lead to other calamities greater than they are. MATTHEW MARSHALL

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange-Sales and Runge

ing the Week Ending Aug. 13, 1892, INITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN \$1,000s Estes. Open High Lo 2000 Ala, Class A. 102 102 162 8000 Nor. Car. cn. 43 US 1004 18 23000 Tenn set. 38 1794 174 RAILHOAD AND OTHER BOADS (IN \$1.0 162

2 Long Dock Ca. 2 Long Dock 7s. 2 Long Dock 7s. 5 Long & S. en. 1 Long & S. en. 1 Long & S. en.

2 Lange Book 18. 1038, 1038, 1038, 1038, 2 Lange Shore 2d, c. 123, 123, 124, 124, 1144, 11

Total sales of railway bonds (pur value), \$5,031,001. RAILWAY AND OTHER SHARES.

felic 908 Ches. & Ohio 1st pf. 1700 Ches. & Ohio 2d pf. 800 Chic. & East Ili., 16 v Chic. & East Ili., 16 v Chic. & Last Ili., 18 v Chic. & Alton. 80 Chic. & Alton. 1800 C. C. C. & St. L., 220 C. C. C. & St. L., 230 C. Chic. & N. W. 250 Chic. & N. W. 250 Chic. & N. W. 250 Chic. & S. W | Section | Sect 1000

10400 Lacifole (188)
1184; Lacifole (188)
1240; Louis, A. Nash
2,400 Louis, N. A. & C.
100 lee, Lay 184; L. pf
44, 8 Manhattan (198)
1560 Marchard

3670 N. J. Central 119 1 19 1 19 N. N. Central 119 2 190 N. V. Central 118 4 2548 N. Y. C. & North, pl. 1 19 400 Natl. S. M. 34 195 Natl. Corlage 124 13 52 Natl. S. M. 34 195 Natl. Corlage 114 5 6 Natl. Corlage 114 5 6 Natl. Corlage 115 195 Natl. Corlage 115 195 Natl. Corlage 115 Natl. S. M. J. S. M. S 27.10 Facine Maii 27.20 Feo. Lec & Ev. 17060c Phins, & Feading 175 Feo. & Kastern 10 F. P. W. & C. 20 Pull, Paince Car Co. 47 Feoras Coul. 20 Pull, Paince Car Co. 47 Feoras Coul. 20 Pull, Paince Car Co. 47 Feoras Coul.

10 F. T. W. A. S. 10 F. 10 F.

Total sales, 900,518 stares,

UNLISTED DEPARTMENT TRANSACTIONS.

BANK STOCKS.

BO Butchers' and Drovers' 188 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 | 186 The sum of the Treasury balances at the close of business on Saturday was \$131,085,200, an increase as compared with the previous Saturday of \$2,531,072. National bank note circulation outstanding, \$172,417,744. Bal-

notes, \$26,107,300, an increase for the week of \$33,527. Statistics relating to silver bullion certificates dealt in on the Stock Exchange are as follows: Silver bullion on hand Aug. 13, 2 pest 288 onness, a decrease of 30,315 onness for the week; certificates outstanding, 2,038, The dealings for the week were 375,000

ance of deposits to redeem national bank

ounces, at 82 1/6 84%, closing at 82%. The weekly bank statement shows: Loans \$489.7.7.100 \$489.7.77.700 inc. \$484.900 Deposits \$688.7.77.100 \$489.7.77.700 inc. \$484.900 Circurats \$688.7.900 inc. \$252.781.400 dec. \$250.900 inc. \$10,840 Leg I Units \$0.000.8100 Specie. \$10,800.800 S7,775.380 dec. \$2,862.600 Reserve. \$150,914,000 \$147,081,800 dec. \$5,832 200 Re've re'd. 152,115,575 101,007,000 dec. 808 225 Surplus .. \$18,788,425 \$15,774,450 dec. \$3,023,975

The su plus a year ago was \$17.017,225. Two years ago there was a delicit of \$955,725. Financial.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the fillon Contract Rat road is to be held at the general office of the company in Chicago, at mon, on Wednerday, the 12th of October, 1892. The Board of Directors have determined to submit to that meeting, with their recommendation for its adoption the following proposition:
That the capital stock of the company be increased

from \$45,000,000 to \$50,000,000 by a new issue of lifty thousand shares of \$100 each; each stockholder of record on the 20th of September, 1892, to have the privilege of subscribing, at par, for one share in respect to every nine shares then registered in his name, provided written advice of his intention to take such proportion of new shares shall be received by the company, in New York, on or before September 30, 1892

Payment for the new shares to be made in full to the company in New York, between the 13th and the 31s days of October, 1892, at the rate of one hundred do lars per share. Certificates for such shares will be livered on the third business day after payment in fushall have been made.
Stockholders entitled to subscribe for fractions shares shall, upon payment therefor, receive a rip.

vertible into full-pand stock when presented in sums of one hundred dollars or multiples thereof. Such scrip shall not draw dividends. By order of the Board of Directors

A. G. HACKSTAFF. AUGUST 11, 1802.

BOND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE (O. 26 COURT ST.,

55 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK, CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

Mortgages on real estate in New York and Kings Counties. Offers to investors choice mortgage investments, with payment guaranteed by it.

Guarantees the payment of Bonds and

DIRECTORS. George G. Williams. Oriando B. Potter.

Alexander E. Orr, Jacob H. Schiff, John W. Sterling. E. H. R. Green. Charles S. Brown, Frederick Potter.

Wilnam M. Ingraham, John J. Tucker, William Lummia. James D. Lynch, Benjamin D. Hicks, Julien T. Davies, Felix Campbell,

WILLIAM B. ISHAM. MARTIN JOOST,
President. Vice.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, 2d Vice-President.

FRANK BAILEY, O. EGERTON ECHMIDT,

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company,

Financial.

P. O. Box 346. No. 95 Milk St., Boston, July 15, 1892, INCOME BOND CONVERSION

A substantial majority of the holdiers of the sen-000,000 Income Bonds having assented to the conver sion proposed in Circular 68, the plan has been declared fully effective by the Inrectors of the company. To avoid injustice to distant and absent holders of Income Bonds who have either not become acquainted with the plan or through erroumstances have been unable to avail themselves of it in the limit named in

In one Bonds will be received for exchange into Second Mortgage Souds, Clark A. until Sept. 1, 1802, by the following appointed agencies:

UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, At Cher of Atchison Co., 95 Milk St., Boston,

UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 80 B'way, New York City. BARING BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, 8 Histopsgate-wi bla, London E. C. Pending completion of engraved bonds, Negotiable

be exchanged without unnecessary delay for the for-mer in due course. These Certificates have been listed on the Stock Exchanges in Roston, New York, and

ertificates will be achieved Income Bondholders, to

Income Bond Scrip of any class will be received for exchange, the same as the bonds, in amounts not less than stot, and in even lumiteds or thousands. Rolders of any of the bonds called for exchange, under direntar (3) of Oct. 15, 1880, upon presenting their bonds to any of the exencies mentioned, car effect the original and present exchanges at the same

ORAL AND WRITTEN INQUIRIES concerning this plan and an ile ations for effectives and blanks for use thereunder can be made of any of above agencies and of J. W. REISHART, VICE-PRESIDENT ATCHISON COMPANY, OF MILK ST., BOSTON. By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE C. MAGDUN, Chairman. J. W. REINHART, Vice-President.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY

owning and representing large interests in both classes of the capital stock of the abovenamed company have been requested by hold-ers of large amounts of stock to act as a committee to protect the interests of said

railroad and its stockholders.
In pending Hilgation and in the control of said railroad, the rights of the stockholders appear to have been lost sight of.
The argument in the pending suit of foreclosure by the trustees of the Improvement
and Equipment Mortgage is set down for an
early hearing, at the City of Minneapolis,
In view of the present condition of the prop-

In view of the present condition of the property, its enraing empacity, and its prospective business, such suit should be also defended by the stockholders.

IT IS NECESSARY, IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES OF THIS COMPANY, THAT PROMPT ACTION BE TAKEN IN ORDER TO AVERT THE DANGER PROPERTY. DANGER FROM HOSTILE INTERESTS CONTROLLING,
The bolders of stock, both common and
preferred, are requested to co-operate at
once with the committee by depositing their

holdings with the Central Trust Company of New York on and after the afteenth day of August, 1892, and signing an agreement authorizing the committee to represent them and to take such action in the premises as may in the judgment of such committee be RECESSURY.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY WILL ISSUE ITS RECEIPTS, WHICH THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY TO HAVE LISTED AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, AS SOON AS POS.

SIBLE. FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, WILLIAM A. READ, AUGUST BELMONT, WILLIAM L. BULL,

J. RENNEDY TOD, Committee. KNICKERBOCATO

TRUST CO. 254 FIFTH AVENUE COR STITL ST. Branch 18 Wall St., and 3 Nassau St. CAPITAL and SURPLUS..... \$1,000,000 DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY. Interest allowed on deposits Checks pass through Clearing House same as on City Banks, Acts as Executor or Administrator of Estates and actuardian, Receiver, Registrat, Functor and Func-cia Agent for Same, Agent prouds and corporations.

JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-Prosides

DI RECTORS.

JOSEPH R. APERISANI, JOHN S. TILNEY

HARRY E. BOLLINS,
JACK GR. LAYS

CHARLES T. BARNEY,
A. POSTLE BRIGGINS,
BORRET G. BRINSES,
HENRY M. T. MALL,
ANDREW H. SANDS,
JANIES H. RELELINS,
GEN GRO. J. MARIEL

LOWARD WORD,
COMMENCE TO THE COMMENT OF THE COMMENT OF

FRED K L. FELDRIDGE Secretary, J. HENGY TOWNS-LND, Ass't Secretary. Richmond and West Point Terminal 6% AND 5% BONDS.

The undersigned, forming the committees appointed by the Advisors committee, to represent the 6 per cent and 5 percent leads respectively, would request be der of these leads to communicate with them, giving then name, and sufficeses and the amount of

W. L. RULL, S. H. G. MORSE, Committee for the Co. H. J. MORSE, GIO, COFFELL, T. L. MANSON, B. B. PLANT, WM. E. STRONG, Ex-officio member of both Committees.

Wayland Trask & Co.

Bankers and Stock Brokers 18 Wall Street, New York, transact a regular banking business, including the pup

the New York Stock Exchange. WAYLAND TRASE, LDWIN. ALFRED M. RANKIN. THEODORE BALDWIN. Diridends and Interest.

CHICAGO AND ALTON BAILROAD CO. CHICAGO, III., Aug. 1, 1882.

NOTICE,—A quarterly dividend of two dollars persons this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable on the first day of september next to stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the company agent, Mesers, cuyier, Morsan & Co. 52 William at, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Charcowin be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the ompany.

C. M. FOSIDA, treasurer.

THURBER, WHY! AND COMPANY.
The directors have the day declared a St.M.A.
N.A. DIVIDENT OF FOR the day declared a St.M.A.
N.A. DIVIDENT OF FOR the CLAY, on the preterred stock payable on the 1 that, the day for divdend with he manie to shockly direct, there's for divTransfer books will be closed on Wednesday, the 10th
inst. at 0 P. M. and reopened on Wednesday, the 17th
inst. at 0 A. M. ALEXIS GODILLOT, Jr., Treasurer.

CAN ANTONIO STREET RAILWAY CO., San Antonio, b. Tel. a.
Compone No 14 of the first mortgage 7 per cent, bonds of this company are payable on and after the 15th inst, at the Atlantic Trus: company, 30 William st., New York city.

W. H. WEISS, Treasurer.

Zonus.

A DVANCES PROCURED upon furniture without re-moval, RADULIFFE, 575 Fulton at. Brocklyn.